

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$.25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$.35
Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

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TUESDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 8

A cabled statement from San Francisco yesterday morning was that T. V. Halsey, indicted for bribery in connection with the telephone franchise, was reported to be ready to turn state's evidence, and to have intimated that Louis Glass, convicted of bribery on a second trial, was innocent and another officer guilty. Halsey is the man arrested in the Philippines who passed through Honolulu in charge of a secret service man. The cabled report just mentioned indicates a turn in the bribery prosecutions which was foreshadowed in the San Francisco Chronicle of September 21. It was there stated that the attitude of the prosecutors of the graft cases toward the outside man of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company had undergone a change, which was not fully accounted for by the general sympathy for Halsey since his recent illness. District Attorney Langdon was asked, the Chronicle report says, if there had been any change in the Halsey case, and replying to that and other questions he said that if there was any change it would have to come from Halsey himself; that it would be unwise to press the Halsey case then, but no definite arrangements had been made, and that Halsey's evidence, in the event of other officers of the telephone company being put on trial, would be valuable to the prosecution but he (Langdon) had not seen it. From other sources, the report continued, the story came that negotiations were being conducted between the prosecution and Halsey which might lead to his being granted immunity on condition that he testify freely of his knowledge of the financial methods of the telephone company and give a full recital of the consultations he might have had with other officials of the company relative to the transactions with the former Supervisors, and it was rumored that all this would be told in a trial which would create a popular sensation.

Wallach's living exhibit, shown in the Advertiser office yesterday, would seem to prove that the unlicensed medicine man has possession of a salve of powerfully healing property. Where he got it is neither here nor there. Nor does such evidence of the healing of external sores confirm the claim of its proprietor that the medicament will cure a disease generally held throughout the world to be incurable. There are many potent "quack" remedies in the drugstores, but few that will do even a small proportion of what is claimed for them in the advertisements. At the same time, Wallach, with his living exhibit, is agitating the populace, with much effect, to procure official recognition. He is an "issue" which the sooner met and disposed of, one way or another, the better.

That persistent conviction of the Russians, again reported by last mail, that there is going to be war between America and Japan is probably a case of the wish being father to the thought. It might suit Russia, as well as military cranks in some other countries, but the United States is not at least going to make herself a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others. Japan, in its present circumstances at least, thinks of war with the United States only by way of devising every possible means for avoiding it. It might have been different a few months ago, but that is the Japanese position now.

Expositions have evidently about run their course as universal attractions. They constitute a great risk for the cities undertaking to carry them out, even with generous state and national aid. Large exhibitors nowadays, too, are at no loss for other means of effectually promoting the sale of their wares. Jamestown citizens killed their big show at the outset by doing up visitors with exorbitant charges. There seems to be no way of preventing a like foolish policy on the part of the citizens of any city holding a world's fair. The Jamestown failure is going to make it hard for the Alaska-Yukon exposition to land an appropriation from Congress.

Japan claims the right to occupy Pratas Island, which she took recently, on the ground that it is no man's land. A Japanese paper says: "When Japan took possession of Formosa she extended her dominion to the twenty-first parallel of latitude, and when America took possession of the Philippines she extended her dominion to the twentieth parallel; thus the space between the twentieth and the twenty-first parallels becomes no man's land. The island of Pratas is in north latitude 25:45." And it is no man's land no more, for Japan will decorate it with a coalshed and a sunburst.

Grace Tanquary's interview with Princess Kawananakoa, reproduced elsewhere from the San Francisco Bulletin, is a refreshing improvement upon the ordinary Coast press treatment of island people. It has only been necessary to correct a name or two from the original to make the article as accurate as appears. Princess Kawananakoa's talk is good promotion "stuff," to use newspaper slang.

To those who think a slightly waterfront, an iridescent dream, and coal sheds and unsightliness essential features of the entrance to the city, the Naval station might be commended. From Richards street to the Iron Works there is a park, growing more attractive each year. There are also coal sheds, extensive and convenient. But the park is in front of the coal sheds; the coal sheds are not in front of the park.

Honolulu is not faring so very badly now in steamship communications. It is the slack season on the Oriental tour. Now should be the time to rouse up all our promotion agencies on the Pacific Coast, so that full advantage may be taken of the transportation available until next congested season for through traffic.

Sixty thousand American tourists have expended seven and a half millions of dollars in London this year. This is something to think about in Honolulu. The average tourist visiting London will probably spend less than the one visiting Honolulu—the trip being cheaper and the stay shorter.

The anti-foreign rioters in Calcutta paid all their attention, apparently, to policemen. In Vancouver the windows suffered mostly and in San Francisco it was restaurants. Every nation has its own customs.

Heney doesn't waste any time between trials. If a jury disagrees on the first trial of an accused grafter, he gets an early date set for a second trial, and in the second trial of Glass he got a conviction.

A political orator announces to a breathless public that he sees the claws of an octopus. Let the miscreant be dragged to Oyster Bay at once. There he will learn that octopuses haven't got any claws.

China's reserve resources of energy, to use when she makes up her official mind to a thing, is strikingly shown in the summary and very effective manner in which the internal opium traffic was squelched.

Both the September vital statistics and the latest fifteen-day report of contagious diseases indicate that Honolulu has seldom if ever been more healthful than at present.

The man who adopts the more modern method of commenting on the humidity is just as much of a bore as the one who used to ask if it was hot enough for you.

Perhaps the same people that convived at the escape of ex-Treasurer William H. Wright are the ones who are in communication with him now.

HAWAII SHOULD BE FOREHANDED.

According to the New York Tribune the Italians, of whom there has been a good deal said in discussions of labor immigration for Hawaii, "are to a high degree unassimilable," as "they return in large numbers to Italy with the savings which they have accumulated abroad or send those savings back for investment. In that way Italy is materially benefited and the shipping industry is stimulated by the constant inflow and outflow of laborers." At the same time, as the Tribune shows, the enormous exodus from Italy, while at first relieving the over-populated agricultural districts, has finally reduced the labor supply there and caused a partial labor famine. More than 150,000 Italians are drawn annually to the United States, besides large numbers also to Argentina and Brazil. It is such depletion of their able-bodied populations which has caused European countries to become alive to the disadvantages to them of wholesale emigration, a fact discovered by the commission headed by Senator Dillingham which went to Europe this summer to investigate the subject, as well as a fact encountered by Hawaii's special immigration agent in Spain.

"Senator Dillingham," the Tribune says, "thinks that a large share of our present excessive immigration is due to the activities of the steamship ticket drummers, although the solicitation which they practise is forbidden by our laws. Congress ought to go further in discouraging artificially stimulated immigration. But the chief problem is still to reduce the exploitation of our labor market for the benefit of aliens not intending to become citizens and not especially fitted for citizenship, and the distribution of the labor offered to points where it may become politically as well as industrially a benefit instead of a detriment." The article had already pointed out that under the present go-as-you-please system alien labor was not distributed so as to do the greatest possible good, and the task of assimilation was doubled by the creation of inert alien colonies in the chief centers of population, where they only aggravated congestion and added to the difficulties of local administration.

There is every probability that immigration will be one important subject that Congress will not sidestep from the coming winter—the presidential year notwithstanding. It is impossible to think that President Roosevelt will avoid the responsibility of making some recommendation to Congress on the question of Japanese immigration: The report of the European commission will be presented, calling for some action as above suggested or otherwise. In view of this prospect it would be well that Hawaii's interest in the immigration question should be carefully planned in advance and properly looked after at this session.

If this Territory is to adhere to its position thus far assumed—that of claiming to be under "peculiar" conditions vital to its prosperity in the matter, then the arguments and facts supportive thereof ought timely to be marshaled into shape for the most effective use by the Delegate.

Should legislation further regulating the admission of European labor be on the carpet, as most likely will be the case, Hawaii must strive to have provisions included which will permit of direct immigration hither, in case the Territory might find it advisable to resume operations like those of the past two years in that regard.

Again, if there is going to be a reformed distribution of immigration as advocated, Hawaii ought to be "in on the deal" whatever it may be, so that should this Territory choose the alternative—or it may be the supplement—to direct immigration, of watching at the chief Atlantic ports of entrance for suitable labor settlers to bring here, it will have an equal show with any other part of the Union in the apportionment of immigrants.

Hawaii should have an immigration policy laid out beforehand, besides a campaign well-planned to fight it out at Washington. It will be too late to deliberate here over what is wanted after legislation on the subject has reached the stage of debate in Congress.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

In the annual report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station there is an article on "The Economic Seaweeds of Hawaii and Their Food Value" which aside from its scientific value is intensely interesting. It is an exhaustive treatment of the subject, and yet so entertainingly written that it might easily find a place in any one of several first-class magazines.

The article is by Minnie Reed, M. S., science teacher at the Kamehameha Manual Training schools, and, as stated in the article itself, is the result of observations, study and inquiry, extending over three years. One of the suggestive thoughts presented is the reason for the large place that seaweeds occupied in the dietary of the ancient Hawaiian and by habit and custom in that of many Hawaiians of the present day. The reason is that the variety of fruits and vegetables indigenous to the islands was very limited, as was also the quantity of most of the varieties that existed. So that for all, and especially for the poorer classes, and in particular the women, who by the tabus were more restricted in their dietary than the men, the "limu" had to take the place of all green vegetables, as onions, lettuce, beets, beans, peas, etc., as well as fruits, and must have helped very much to vary the monotony of a diet of fish and poi.

It would be assumed by nearly everyone that the methods of gathering limu would probably not vary very much from those that have prevailed from time immemorial. But even this would be an erroneous assumption. Primitive as the food itself may seem, in gathering it there has lately been adopted an appliance which is an adaptation of a comparatively recently discovered fact in optics. It is only within a comparatively few years that seaside resorts have advertised glass bottomed boats as a means of viewing the wonders of the water and the bottom of the sea hold. An appliance on the principle of the glass-bottomed boat is now in use among the Hawaiians for gathering certain kinds of limu. The appliance consists of a box with a glass bottom. The limu gatherer wades out to where the limu desired is found and then peering down through the glass bottom of this box the bottom of the reef and stones on which the limu grows is plainly disclosed.

The article contains a very instructive section on methods of preparing and serving limus, which is quite as interesting in its way as attendance at a luau, at which functions limu is always served. Indeed this section of the article would give additional interest to a luau to anyone who takes an interest in such information.

Among other pieces of unexpected and curious information in the article is the fact that in places in the islands a rude kind of cultivation of limu is carried on.

Another section of the article is devoted to the value and amount of native seaweeds sold in Honolulu, and the value of seaweed imported by Orientals to Hawaii.

In the latter part of the article the writer goes into the chemical qualities and economic and commercial value of Hawaiian edible seaweeds, their use in medicine and in the arts. The whole article is a revelation of the actual importance and real value of what to most people seems a commonplace and inconsequential matter. No one who really wants to be informed on things Hawaiian should fail to read this article.

The Emperor of China is going to establish a zoo in Peking. No doubt the wildest beast in it will be a papier-mache dragon.

It looks as though Supervisor Hustace was about to poke his big stick into the spokes of some of those speeding automobiles.

If Fred Kiley keeps up his agitation for a little while longer he will begin to feel in about the same way as Wallach does.

It is to be understood that Walter Wellman has merely postponed, not abandoned, the discovery of the North Pole.

MARU DUE TOMORROW.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's liner America Maru is due today according to her regular schedule, but according to statements made yesterday by H. Hackfeld & Co., the agents for the line, she will not arrive till tomorrow morning in order that she may be the full seven days from San Francisco, which were required by the quarantine rules when she left. The new ruling which has been given out will allow the first-class passengers to be landed here before that period is up.

The Maru will bring mail from San Francisco but no freight and only lay-over passengers on their way to the Orient. She will probably sail for Yokohama about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

NOTED ASSASSIN AT LARGE.

Koyama Rokunosuke, who attempted to assassinate Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Envoy, during the negotiations for the Shimonoseki treaty, and who has since then been detained at the Abashiri jail, in Hokkaido, under sentence of penal servitude for life, was temporarily released on August 25 and at once left for Tokio. He is still, however, under police surveillance. When the Empress Dowager died the terms of his punishment were reduced in consequence of good conduct. He will live at the house of a well known soshi named Ito Nitaro, in Majima-cho, Shitaya, Tokio.—Shanghai Mercury.

VIZZAVONA WILL RETURN TO HAWAII



ANTOINE VIZZAVONA.

Monsieur Antoine Vizzavona is expected shortly to return to Honolulu to again take charge of the Consulate for France of which he has been the head for several periods since he first came to Hawaii in 1890. He may arrive in an early boat.

Vizzavona has served his country for almost thirty years in the consular service. He is a Corsican by birth and is distantly related to the Bonapartes. On April 30 of this year he was transferred to Messina.

Dr. Marques has since Monsieur Vizzavona's last departure from Honolulu been acting as the consular representative of France.

Vizzavona has a host of friends in Honolulu and the welcome he will doubtless receive on his return will be most hearty.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM ACCIDENT

Mrs. A. J. Wirtz, the wife of Ambrose J. Wirtz, of H. Hackfeld & Co., had a narrow escape from death on Saturday night at Pearl City. Mrs. Wirtz and her husband had been at the picnic given by the German colony in honor of the officers and crew of the German cruiser Condor at the Peninsula and were on their way to Honolulu at the time the trouble occurred. The dummy from the Peninsula pulled into the main track at Pearl City just before the regular train for Honolulu due in this city at 7:30, came up from Ewa and had stopped in front of the station.

The passengers were getting off the car from Pearl Harbor as the other train came, traveling at a high rate of speed and making a sudden stop. Mr. Wirtz, carrying his little boy, got off the car and crossed the track, followed a moment after by his wife. The Ewa train was at the time only about fifty feet away and someone shouted to the lady who suddenly stumbled and fell on the track directly in front of the approaching locomotive. As she fell Mrs. Wirtz screamed loudly and then with a quick movement threw herself off the track in the same direction that she had come. Several bystanders sprang to her assistance and helped her on the train. She was slightly bruised by the fall and the fright had unnerved her but otherwise she was unhurt.

HIS OWN LAWYER AND PROMPTLY CONVICTED

Before Judge Lindsay yesterday the case of Territory vs. Joaquin Santiago was continued until Wednesday. In the case of the Territory vs. Pablo Alisea, indicted for sodomy, the defendant declined the offer of the court to appoint an attorney to defend him and defended himself, examining witnesses and arguing to the jury. The jury promptly convicted him and Judge Lindsay sentenced him to pay a fine of \$5 and costs and be imprisoned for five years.

CAUGHT HERE AND SENT TO JUSTICE

Charles G. Smith, who was returned from Honolulu to Manila to stand trial on three charges, was arraigned in Manila on September 3, according to the Manila Times of that date.

Smith weakened and pleaded guilty to two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, estafa, and the prosecuting attorney recommended that the charge of falsification be dismissed. Judge Gilbert granted the motion for dismissal of the one charge and gave Smith the light sentence of three months' imprisonment on each of the two estafa charges. The sentence also requires that Smith indemnify his victims, one with 200 pesos and the other with 250 pesos, or suffer subsidiary imprisonment of one month additional in each case.

The estafa charges against Charles G. Smith alleged that he sold the same piece of property in Intramuros to two different persons, each time accepting money for the property. It was to these charges Smith pleaded guilty.

The case which was dismissed alleged that Smith had forged the names of Frank H. Goulette and William T. Sutherland to a note for 75 pesos, and secured the money on the note from William Robinson.

Smith was taken off the transport Logan at Manila on September 2.

At Honolulu, United States Marshal Hendry arrested Smith aboard the transport Thomas, en route to the Coast, upon cable information from Manila. He gave no trouble here. He was kept in the brig en route to Manila.

He professed ignorance as to what were the specific charges against him. He was told that he was brought back "for forging somebody's name to a note."

"I never did anything like that I know," said Smith.

DENVER, September 21.—The Hon. Lyulph Gilchrist Stanley Ogilvy, D. S. O., formerly of Brabant's Horse, uncle of the Earl of Airli, who was killed in South Africa, and brother of Lady Maud Ogilvy, who married Theodore White, has gone to work. He has sold his ranch near Greeley after a difference of opinion with his noble family and has taken a job as night watchman at the Union Pacific freight depot at a salary of \$60 a month. The trouble was caused by his marriage to Miss Edith Boothroyd, daughter of a Colorado ranchman, five years ago. They have two children.

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